

OXFORD OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM—OR ONE DOLLAR
& SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

{ ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. }
{ COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid. }

VOLUME VI.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1823.

NUMBER 26.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, the Twenty-First Congress of the United States convened at the Capitol at Washington, on Monday the 7th inst. A quorum of both branches was present, and in the House of Representatives, all the old officers were re-elected.

On Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, the President transmitted to both houses of Congress his first annual Message. This document was immediately despatched by express riders, and arrived in Boston on the evening of the day succeeding its delivery, and arrived in this town on Saturday evening following.

On account of the great length of the Message, we have been compelled to exclude our usual variety of matter.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen.—The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs: and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social progress.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly present subjects of difference between us and other powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavours; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the People, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to these Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged.—Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statement of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interest at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust.—With full confidence in the justice of our cause and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous people. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government.—Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must therefore continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possibly collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in this rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the U. States, from unobstructed navigation of the Black Sea; a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe has hitherto been withheld from us.—During the past summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed under circumstances which promised the most favorable result. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the new enterprise of our citizens are in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce which will be laid before the Senate. During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the Recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of citizens upon Denmark for spoliation; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with uniformity just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics, of our hemisphere, have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not far distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown,

with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and, perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other States, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Government, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty negotiated and concluded in 1823, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect.—But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of the several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister.—This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character, and having thus removed the only alledged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of president and vice president. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its effects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the People are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated.—Some may be unfaithful; all are liable

to err. So far, therefore, as the People can, with convenience speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controlled by an individual Representative.—Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated balottings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates: finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will.—Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen, but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representative in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would it not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the People. Corruption in some, and in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether

the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense.—No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never hold office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Imports of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally, the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; & it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustain it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on these articles of importation which cannot

competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these tea and coffee, are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imports and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of the 19th May, 1823, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, and the expenditures for the same time at twenty six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on the account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars, and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodation. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

The state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of Education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberations of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement; and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavour to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as expedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the Providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fall here all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Government found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day but belongs to the most deeply rooted conviction of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of States Sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fail.

In the Collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposit for security and for debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imports were chiefly framed when the

rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes it behoves the government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an accounting officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation and having such subordinate officers provided for his department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshalls and District attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States.

In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves that the oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of the able counsel who were consulted, that the cases within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity

of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violations of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion, and to accomplish the end of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case, all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely, the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction, for the brief term of two years. I would, therefore, recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government, with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service, exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration: to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress, of the 2nd of March, 1821 to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay & emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which in certain exigencies of the service may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances at different times under former administrations: but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of our Independence have strong

upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves, by mutual labor. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four: of which on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and, besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars: for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that, without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States three per cent. stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy, and the Indians in general, receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares that "no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of the Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no Constitutional, conventional, or legal provision which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed in Maine or New-York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New-York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of the Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the State which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts

of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for awhile, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choc-taw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those States and of every State actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race!

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels: which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float

in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in Navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting in its stead, bureaux, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel in its highest degree, that whole-some responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character, its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has besides its Lieut. Colonel Commandant, five brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature considerations may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you, for other interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the Army and Navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union; to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be disguised that the organization of our

judicial system is at once a difficult and a delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would of course be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the People of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justice. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests. I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions: and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE—Monday Dec. 7.—At noon the Hon. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, took the Chair.

The roll of Senators was called over by Walter Lowrie, Esq. Secretary of the Senate.

A message was sent to the House of Representatives notifying that a quorum of the Senate had assembled.

Mr. White and Mr. Sanford were then appointed a Committee to join the Committee of the House of Representatives, to inform the President of the United States, that quorums of the two Houses had assembled, &c.

IN SENATE—Tuesday Dec. 8.—Mr. White, from the Joint Committee, reported that they had waited upon the President of the United States, who informed them that he would make a communication to both Houses of Congress this day at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered: That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to cause the members of the Senate to be furnished with newspapers, during the present session—the expense of each member not to exceed the amount of three daily papers.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, they adjourn to meet each day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Troup presented the credentials of John Forsyth, elected a Senator from the State of Georgia, vice John McPherson Berrien, resigned; which being read, Mr. Forsyth was qualified, and took his seat.

The President's Message was received by the Senate from his Secretary, and being read,

On motion of Mr. Rawan, it was Ordered, That 3000 copies of the message and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents be printed.

On motion of Mr. Bernard, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, Dec. 7.—At 12 o'clock precisely the House was called to order, by Matthew St. Clair Clark, Esq. Clerk to the last Congress.

The roll of members was then called over by States.

A quorum of the House being present—

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. Mr. Condit, of New Jersey, Mr. Ripley, of Maine, and Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, being appointed Tellers, announced, after counting the ballots, the following result:

Whole number of votes	191
Requisite to a choice	96
Of these votes there were	
For Andrew Stevenson	152
For William D. Martin	21
For Joel B. Sutherland	4
For J. W. Taylor	3
For H. R. Storrs	4
Scattering	7

So Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, (the Father of the House,) and by the Speaker to the Members, by States, in succession.

This ceremony being ended—Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, proposed that the election of Clerk be postponed until Thursday, and that the consideration of the resolution be also postponed until that day. After some remarks from several of the members, Mr. Ramsay withdrew his resolution, and moved, in lieu thereof, that the House do now proceed to the election of a Clerk. After an ineffectual motion, ayes 54, to postpone the election until Wednesday, the motion to proceed directly to a balloting was then agreed to. Mr. Ramsay then nominated Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Johnson nominated Virgil Maxcy, of Maryland. The votes having been collected and counted by Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan, it appeared that the whole number of votes for Clerk was 192—97 being necessary to a choice: and that of these votes there were

For M. St. Clair Clarke,	135
Virgil Maxcy,	54
Scattering,	3

So Matthew St. Clair Clarke was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was forthwith sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved *nem. con.* that John Oswald Dunn be appointed Sergeant at Arms to the House.

A motion having been made for the usual order for furnishing Members with newspapers—

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, objected to it. He said, that the subject of furnishing, at the public expense, papers for the private convenience of the members of this House, was referred to a Committee last Session, and that that Committee had in its report recommended a discontinuance of the practice. His mind, he said, had undergone no change on this subject. He was of opinion that the application of the public means to this object was not justifiable. But, in order to test the question, he moved to lay the Resolution on the table.

The motion was negatived, and the resolution for continuing the usage, was agreed to without a division.

Capt. Benj. Burch was then chosen door-keeper, and Overton Carr assistant door-keeper. The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

IN THE HOUSE—Tuesday, Dec. 8.—On motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor, it was Resolved; That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, to serve during the present Session, one by each House, who shall interchange weekly.

A message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. A. J. Donnellon his private Secretary, which occupied one hour and ten minutes in the reading.

Mr. Polk moved that 6000 copies of the message and documents be printed.

Mr. Conner moved that 10,000 copies be printed.

Mr. Polk withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Conner was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

FERTILITY OF LOUISIANA.—This State is probably one of the most fertile in the Union. It was thought a few years since, that the sugar cane could not be cultivated in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, but a paper published there, states that the opinion is now at an end. That section bids fair to become one of the best sugar regions in the limits of the State. The paper adds: "There is in the vicinity of this place an orange tree, the growth of the present year, six and a half feet in height. Its foliage is scarcely less remarkable—many of the leaves measuring 3 inches in width, and its thorns from three to four inches in length."

THE FAMILY READER.

The Family Reader, edited by SEBA SMITH, Jr. is published every Tuesday, at the office of Shirley & Hyde, Exchange-street, PORTLAND, at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance, or one dollar and twenty-five cents if payment is delayed beyond three months. It is intended for a useful and interesting family miscellany; to contain no word or sentence improper to be read by any person in any circle; to be free from party politics and personal strife; no advertisements to be admitted, but the whole paper to be filled with interesting and useful reading: such as news in general, foreign and domestic; proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature, Literature, Morality, Health, Economy, Farming, Gardening, Mechanics, Education, Domestic Management, &c.

Any person who will procure seven subscribers for whom he is willing to be responsible, shall be entitled to one year's subscription.

Letters, post paid, to the Editor or Publishers will receive due attention.

We are indebted to the politeness of Hon. Samuel Butman and James W. Ripley for copies of the President's Message, for which they will accept our thanks.

We would inform our correspondents that in consequence of the great length of the President's Message, several communications have been unavoidably omitted this week, but shall appear soon.

We have received a communication from an able correspondent, signed "Lovers of Sobriety," on the subject of "ardent spirit being administered at any time when the militia are called either to choose officers or to perform service," which shall appear next week. We should be extremely pleased to hear from this writer often.

L. S. B *****'s New Year's Address has come to hand and shall receive attention—we tender him our thanks for his kindness.

"Equality" is informed that his communication is received.

Those our readers who are fond of miscellaneous and literary reading are informed that they are not forgotten—their wishes shall be gratified. We intend to keep a journal of the proceedings of Congress, as well as of our State Legislature, and endeavour to make our paper as interesting as we possibly can.

Numbers 6 and 7 of the Journal of Health have been received at this office. This valuable work is published twice a month; price \$1.25 per annum, or 16 numbers for one dollar remitted post paid to Samuel Coleman, Portland, Agent for the State of Maine.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Mr. Amos Powers, of Bethel, to Miss Hannah Hobbs, of Norway.

In Paris, Mr. Samuel Bird of this town, to Miss Lucy Duran, of Paris.

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the Mantua-Making and Millinery business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the latest and most approved Fashions, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction.

Orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, &c. faithfully attended to.

Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1832.

FEATHER DUSTERS. ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

Books & Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Cooper's Surgery, with Tyrell's notes, a new edition; Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. 8 vo. with plates, cheap; Wilson on Fevers; Fordyce on Fevers; Buchanan's Domestic Medicine, a valuable work for families; Medical Dictionary; Cooper's Lectures; Burns' works, &c. &c.

Also—Lawyers' and Justices' Dockets; Laws of Maine; Town Officer; Civil Officer; Justices' Assistant, &c. with a general assortment of School Books—consisting of Geographies, Arithmetics, Dictionaries, &c. Evangelical Instructor—Columbian Reader—American Reader—Young Gentlemen's and Ladies' Museum—American Preceptor—Biblical Reader—Beauties of the Children's Friend—Boston Reading Lessons, &c. &c.

Also—the English Teacher's Guide, a very valuable work for School Masters.

Likewise—a complete file of the Oxford Observer, from its commencement to July 1828, handsomely bound.

Also—Writing, Letter, Wrapping, Cartridge and Marble Paper—Black and Red Ink—Inkpowder—Quills, &c.

ALSO A NEW SUPPLY

Of Brown's Drops for fits; Scott's Panacea; Galen's Restorative; Balm of Egypt; Pile Ointment; Smelling Bottles; Vegetable Pills, &c. &c.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, Dec. 21. 3w 26

NOTICE.

I hereby given that the annual meeting of the GOLDEN RULE SOCIETY will be held at the Universalist Meeting House in Norway-Village, on Wednesday the sixth day of January next, at two o'clock, P. M. where an address will be delivered by Rev. BENJAMIN B. MURRAY. The Members of said Society are requested to assemble at the School House at one o'clock, P. M. on said day. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the directors, DAVID SMITH. Dec. 21st, 1832. 26 2w*

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1833. Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unquenchable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully, MASON KNAPP.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1833.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for these diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

*The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 24. 3w 43

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

ASA BARTON, Agent, has on hand a large variety of miscellaneous Books and pamphlets, any of which he will sell very cheap, and some for almost nothing. Please call and examine.

Likewise—On hand, School Books and Stationery. Norway, Nov. 14. 3w 21

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 5 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Meeklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks; Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other color Bombazettes 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and Col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Book, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following new and valuable School Books are kept constantly for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the dozen or single copy, viz.

THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK, designed for the highest classes in public and private schools. By John Pierpont.

The NATIONAL READER, calculated to take the place of the ENGLISH or MURRAY'S READER, in schools. This work is held in very high estimation in all schools in which it has been introduced. It was used in several schools in this county the last year.

"At a meeting of the School Committee of the city of Boston, held at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, July 24, 1829.—Voted that 'Pierpont's National Reader' be introduced into the public grammar schools of this city, in lieu of 'Murray's English Reader,' after the visitation of the Schools in August."

Attest: T. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the School Committee."

The INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL READER. This Book is meant to take the stand occupied by the American Preceptor, Art of Reading, Columbian Reader, Understanding Reader, &c. Both of the above books are compiled by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, who has long been one of the superintending school committee in Boston.

BOSTON READING LESSONS, for primary schools, a work well calculated as a reading book for young children.

The NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK decidedly preferable to any now in use. Also, THE INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK well calculated for small scholars.

GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS. This Geography and Atlas is to say the least, equal to any others, in paper or print, while they are so arranged as to cost but two thirds as much as others as extensive as this. The proper names of Places, Rivers, Mountains, Seas, &c. are pronounced, which is of great value to the young Scholar.

The atlas, also, contains a large map in outline, to be filled up by the scholar thereby giving him a more practical knowledge of the construction of maps, than could be otherwise obtained.

WALSH'S ARITHMETIC. A new and improved edition. This work is already too well known to require a particular description, suffice it to say, that this edition is superior to any of the preceding.

GOODRICH'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, on an entirely new plan, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory, by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations, illustrated with numerous engravings.

ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC, by questions and answers, a small work admirably well calculated for beginners in that study.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS, new edition.

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, ditto.

Biblical Reader—Classical Reader—and Columbian Reader, with most SCHOOL BOOKS in use, which will be sold low. ASA BARTON, Agent.

In the press, Lectures on School Keeping; being a complete Schoolmaster's manual: highly serviceable to every person engaged in the subject of common Schools. By S. R. Hill.

Norway Village, Oct. 27. 9w15

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland June 23.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST published and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, Cooper's new novel, entitled *The West of With a Wish*; Thatcher's Medical Biography; Wistar's Anatomy, new edition; a Manual of Materia Medica, a new and valuable work; Butterworth's Concordance—Pronouncing Bibles, new edition, &c. &c.

Also—almost every School Book in use—together with a general assortment of Classical Books, some second hand sets, which are in good order, and will be sold for less than half price.

Just received as above the November number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. This work has now become one of general interest to the Medical profession, and ranks higher with them than any other Medical periodical work. The subscriber has a few spare numbers of the present volume, and will procure the back numbers at short notice.

The subscriber has also been appointed selling agent of the UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, and will be constantly supplied with Tracts published under their direction. He has just received a general assortment, which are sold at about a mill a page. Also, a great variety of Sermons, by Doctor Channing, Doctor Tucker, Mr. Whitman and others, which will be sold low.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Dec. 3, 1829. 3w 24

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scum in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in 1 hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or children at the breast. Price 37 1-2 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KINNEY, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70), Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concord Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway), by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)
*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KINNEY, on the outside printed wrapper.
*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Dec. 1. 22 4w

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strip'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdkfs. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Raw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk Canton Crapes, best quality \$3.50; Fancy Hdkfs. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1-2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors; Brown Sheetings 6 1-4 and 7 cts.; Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1-2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.
Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October, 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. } Professors in the Uni-
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. } versity of Pennsylv-
Thos. C. James, M. D. }
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. }
John C. Otto, M. D. }
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. }
Franklin Bache, M. D. }
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

"Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

"B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.

"G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.

"James Abernethy, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.

"George Weller.

"Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.

"Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

"Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

"John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

"Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.

"Wm. H. Fenness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.

"W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.

"Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

"Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.

"Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

AGENTS.—J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia; W. & J. Seal, Baltimore, Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton-street, New York; Carter & Hendor, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

24

SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company.

T. O. BRADLEY,

Agent to the Company.

Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Sept. 29, Portland.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

LOOKING GLASSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

NEW FALL GOODS, FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages seasonable Goods—such as BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—Cheap for Cash only.

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection. Sept. 29, 1829.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Tuesday, the twenty third day of February, 1830.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DELAMATTER, M. D.

Anatomy & Surgery, by J. D. WELLS, M. D.

Midwifery, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by R. CLEVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and very valuable.

The LIBRARY, already one of the best Medical Libraries in the United States, continues to be every year enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is \$50. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September. A systematic course of Instruction, embracing Recitations in all the branches of Medical Science, Demonstrations, and Lectures, will be given by the Professors, during the interval between the annual courses of Lectures.

Boarding may be obtained in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

By direction of the President, PARKER CLEVELAND, Secretary. Brunswick, Sept. 26, 1829. 6w eo.

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales BROWN SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.

CAMEO SILKS.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, 10 ps. elegant Cameo Foulard Silks, an entirely new article, and much richer than any thing of the kind ever before offered.

Nov. 17. T. O. BRADLEY.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF CROCKERY—China and Hard Ware GOODS, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japaned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade. Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article. cheap. Elegant B. Print Dining Sets—rich cur and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters. Plates, &c. sort ed Crates—C. C. edged and blue rind Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for house-keepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street.

Portland, Sept. 16, 1829. 35

MERINO CLOTHS.

27 pieces elegant Paris Merino Cloths colors—royal purple, amaranth, sea green maroon, scarlet, orange, pink and drab, with every other fashionable shade, just received by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Portland, Nov. 17.

NEW GOODS.

29 Packages New Fall Goods—cloths Cassimeres, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Bombazettes, Camblots, Bockings, Flannels, &c. &c. just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. Portland, by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Nov. 17.

MORE NEW BOOKS

JUST received by the subscriber—Hall's Lectures on School Keeping. This work is a daily manual for the Instructor, and it ought to be in the possession of all such as are engaged in school teaching.

GROVE'S Greek and English Dictionary. WOODBRIDGE'S and WILLARD'S Universal Geography and Atlas. This work is superior to any other extant, as a Geography.

WOODBRIDGE'S School Geography and Atlas, new edition neatly improved. Pactical and Mental Arithmetic, on a new plan. Ingersol's Grammar, large and small. Goodrich's History of the United States—A new supply of the National Reader—the most valuable reading Book used in common schools.

KINNE'S Arithmetic, seventh edition just published and much improved.

PRIMARY CLASS BOOK.

Pope's Essay with notes. Student's Companion, new edition, with nearly every other work used in Academies and Schools.

Also—Just received the History of Rinaldo Rinaldini, the Bandit. Ramon the Rover of Cuba, the celebrated Pirate. The Soldier's Crusade. A few copies of the Atlantic Souvenir, the most splendid work in the country, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents.

Springers Hymns, new edition with additions. Handel and Haydn collection of sacred music, a new supply.

Also, a few copies of the AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of useful knowledge for 1830—containing a greater variety of useful and entertaining information than can be found in any other work whatever. The statistical information has been collected at a great expense, and the work may now be considered as almost indispensable as a book of reference.

Likewise, the December number of the American Quarterly review. This is really a National work. Subscriptions received for this, the North American Review and the Christian Examiner by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Dec. 14. 3w 25

AT COST—AT COST.

JUST call at number (not two times three, nor three times two, but plain number) 6, Mussey's Row, where for a few weeks will be offered BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, and a great variety of

DRY GOODS.

of every description—AT COST. Purchasers in want of Bargains will do well not to bother their heads with multiplication, but "just drop in" at

T. O. BRADLEY'S.

Portland, Dec. 1.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 9. Lyoco

DAMAGED GINGHAMS.

1 case damaged Scotch Gingham, at 12 1-2 cents per yard—Also, 1 case more superior 12 1-2 cent Calicoes, just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st by T. O. BRADLEY.

Nov. '9

1830.

MAINE FARMER'S ROBERT B. THOMAS AND CHRISTIAN ALMANACKS, for sale at the Oxford Book-store, by the hundred, dozen, or single. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Nov. 3. 6w 20

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

Sept. 15.

CROCKERY WARE.

AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

35 Packages just received and for sale cheaper than ever by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Oct. 23.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Potatoes.

Dec. 8.